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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/777,593	02/06/2001	David H. Jameson	AD-JAM-106/108	3165

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EXAMINER
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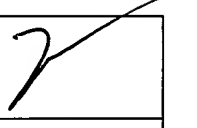
Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _6 February 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-38_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-38_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _02 April 2001_ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
   application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _4_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This application has been examined.

2.   Claims 1-38 are now pending.

Priority

3.   This application has been filed under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), claiming priority to provisional

applications 60/183,670, filed 2/18/2000, and 60/188,921, filed 3/13/2000.

4.   The effective filing date for the subject matter defined in the pending claims in this

application is 2/18/2000.

Information Disclosure Statement

5.   The IDS filed on 8/3/2001 has been considered.

Drawings

6.   Figures 1-6 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that

which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected

drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The

objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

7.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

*   Figure "10" on page 17, second paragraph should be changed to 9.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9.   Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing

to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the

invention.

10.   Claim 8 recites the limitation "said webserver" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent

basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of applying prior art, it will be assumed

that the claim reads "a webserver."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12.   Claims 1-4, 6-11, 14, 18-20, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Hawkins et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,318), hereinafter referred to as

Hawkins.

13.   Hawkins has disclosed:

- <Claim 1>

    A method for retrieving data from a database comprising the steps of: accessing the

    database via a computer to retrieve data from the database (column 8, lines 5-17);

    executing a data transforming program in the computer according to a user specific

    profile to create transformed view data (column 15, lines 28-48); storing the transformed

    view data to a server accessible by a URL (column 13, lines 44-58); and accessing and

    displaying the transformed data from said server via a client device (column 15, lines 7-

    21).

- <Claim 2>

    The method of claim 1 wherein said client device is a wireless device (column 15, lines

    7-14).

- <Claim 3>

    The method of claim 1 wherein the database is the worldwide web (column 1, lines 63-

    65).

- <Claim 4>

    The method of claim 1 wherein the database is an intranet (column 19, lines 66-67).

- <Claim 6>

    The method of claim 1 wherein the data is stock quote data (column 12, lines 49-67).

- <Claim 7>

    The method of claim 1 wherein the data transforming program is virtual provided by an

    access service provider (column 10, lines 33-36).

- <Claim 8>

  The method of claim 2 further comprising the step of transmitting queries from said

  wireless device to a webserver (column 8, lines 5-17).

- <Claim 9>

  The method of claim 1 wherein said server is a webserver (column 6, lines 15-20).

- <Claim 10>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the transformed view data is in static format (column 6,

  lines 9-14).

- <Claim 11>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the transformed view data is in scrolling format (column

  15, lines 49-53).

- <Claim 14>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the transformed view data is transformed according to a

  command from a function key application (column 15, lines 43-48).

- <Claim 18>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the data transforming program is run at a central server

  (column 16, lines 15-21).

- <Claim 19>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the user specific profiles are uploaded to the central

  server before the step of executing the data transferring program is performed (column

  16, lines 15-19).

- <Claim 20>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the data transforming program transforms the data into

  HTML format (column 10, lines 56-67).

- <Claim 38>

  A system for accessing web pages including a transceiver for sending wireless messages

  (column 265, lines 52-56), a wireless operating system application (column 8, line 63

  through column 9, line 3), and a processor for executing the wireless operating system

  comprising: a data transforming program executing on the wireless operating system

  (column 9, lines 15-28); a webserver for including the transformed view data from the

  transforming program (column 10, lines 56-67); and a display for displaying transformed

  view data from the transforming program (column 9, lines 4-14).

Since all the limitations of the invention as broadly set forth in claims 1-4, 6-11, 14, 18-20, and

38 were disclosed by Hawkins, claims 1-4, 6-11, 14, 18-20, and 38 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

15.   Claims 5, 13, 15, 16, 22, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Hawkins, as applied above, in view of Stephens, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number

6,557,026), hereinafter referred to as Stephens.

16.   Hawkins disclosed a query-based system of wireless communications allowing users to

access information on the Internet. He stated a goal of his invention as providing the user with

fast access to web content. See column 6, lines 33-47. In an analogous art, Stephens disclosed a

system for accessing the Internet through various communication connections. Stephens's

invention centers around the retrieval of news stories. Just as Hawkins, Stephens also stated the

goal of providing users with relevant information as soon as possible. See column 1, lines 52-57.

17.   Concerning claim 23, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system could be employed

for retrieving news story data. However, the main purpose of his system is to retrieve data from

the Internet that the user requests. Stephens taught a similar system which focuses on the

retrieval of news stories. Since the inventions encompass the same field of endeavor, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to

modify the system provided by Hawkins by adding the ability to retrieve news stories as

provided by Stephens. This would make sense since Hawkins's goal is to satisfy user requests

and the retrieval of news stories would most likely be a common and worthwhile user request for

data on the Internet.

18.   Concerning claims 5, 15, and 16, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system could

be employed for retrieving news story data. However, Stephens taught a system that retrieves

news story data. Following the reasoning above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system provided by Hawkins

by adding the ability to retrieve news stories as provided by Stephens. This would make sense

since Hawkins's goal is to satisfy user requests and the retrieval of news stories would most

likely be a common and worthwhile user request for data on the Internet.

19.   Concerning claim 13, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system could transform data into voice format. However, Stephens taught a system with audio output. Following the reasoning above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system provided by Hawkins by adding the ability to transform data into voice format as provided by Stephens. This would make sense since the audio output allows users to retrieve information in which they are interested with even more speed and ease since they would be able to do so without being required to interrupt their activity to manipulate or view the information.

20.   Concerning claim 22, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system could transform data into XML format. However, Stephens taught a system that uses XML. Following the reasoning above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system provided by Hawkins by adding the ability to utilize XML as provided by Stephens. This would make sense since XML would allow for greater accessibility to information on the Internet through these systems.

21.   Thereby, the combination of Hawkins and Stephens discloses:

- <Claim 5>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the data is news story data (Stephens, column 7, lines 51-60).

- <Claim 13>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the transformed data is in voice format (Stephens, column 7, lines 26-31).

- <Claim 15>

The method of claim 4 wherein text of news stories is extracted from web pages using headline summaries (Stephens, column 7, lines 51-60).

- <Claim 16>

The method of claim 15 wherein the URL associated with the headline of the news story is retrieved (Stephens, column 8, lines 5-19).

- <Claim 22>

The method of claim 1 wherein the data transferring program transforms the data into XML format (Stephens, column 8, lines 47-50).

- <Claim 23>

A method for retrieving headlines and summaries from a web page comprising the steps of: accessing a first web page using a computer (Hawkins, column 16, lines 12-21); accessing the computer via a wireless device (Hawkins, column 16, lines 12-21); requesting by the wireless device headlines from the first web page from the computer (Stephens, column 7, lines 40-50); republishing the headlines to a second web page in the computer wherein the second web page presents the headlines with links to the summaries (Stephens, column 7, lines 57-60); and accessing links from the wireless device to display the summary (Stephens, column 7, lines 57-60).

Since the combination of Hawkins and Stephens discloses all of the above limitations, claims 5, 13, 15, 16, 22, and 23 are rejected.

22.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawkins, as applied above, in view of Tran (U.S. Patent Number 6,202,060).

23.   Hawkins disclosed a query-based system of wireless communications allowing users to

access information on the Internet. He stated a goal of his invention as providing the user with

fast access to web content. See column 6, lines 33-47. In an analogous art, Tran disclosed a data

management system for a mobile computer. Tran's invention lends itself well to Hawkins's

goals as his management of data input would make a system like Hawkins's easier to use,

providing faster access for the user.

24.   Concerning claim 12, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system could transform

data into ticker format. However, Tran taught a data management system that does utilize a

ticker format. Since the inventions could readily be used together as noted above, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify

the system provided by Hawkins by adding the ability to utilize a ticker format as provided by

Tran. This would make sense since Hawkins's goal is to satisfy user requests would be aided by

a ticker format that manages requested data.

25.   Thereby, the combination of Hawkins and Tran discloses:

- <Claim 12>

  The method of claim 1 wherein the transformed data is in ticker format (Tran, column 28,

  lines 45-50).

Since the combination of Hawkins and Tran discloses all of the above limitations, claim 12 is

rejected.

26.   Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination

of Hawkins and Stephens, as applied above, in view of Crawford (U.S. Patent Number

5,754,176).

27.   The combination of Hawkins and Stephens disclosed a query-based system of wireless

communications allowing users to access news information through a graphical user interface.

In an analogous art, Crawford disclosed a pop-up help system for a computer graphical user

interface. Crawford's invention lends itself well to the combination of Hawkins and Stephens as

it would make the graphical user interface easier to use, providing faster access to data for the

user.

28.   Concerning claim 17, the combination of Hawkins and Stephens did not explicitly state a

system capable of automatically displaying data when a mouse pointer is moved over certain

text. However, Crawford taught a graphical user interface that does utilize a pop-up display

system. Since the inventions could readily be used together as noted above, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the

combination of Hawkins and Stephens by adding the ability to utilize a pop-up display system as

provided by Crawford. This would make sense since the goal of the combination of Hawkins

and Stephens to satisfy user requests for news would be aided by a graphical user interface with

a pop-up display that would allow users faster, more convenient access to news story summaries.

29.   Thereby, the combination of Hawkins, Stephens, and Crawford discloses:

*   <Claim 17>

    The method of claim 15 wherein a summary associated with the news story is displayed

    automatically when a pointer from a mouse is moved over the headline. (Crawford,

    column 4, lines 35-61).

Since the combination of Hawkins, Stephens, and Crawford discloses all of the above

limitations, claim 17 is rejected.

30.   Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawkins, as

applied above, in view of Zarom (U.S. Patent Number 6,356,529).

31.   Hawkins disclosed a query-based system of wireless communications allowing users to

access information on the Internet. His system uses various protocols in order to communicate

between devices. See column 16, lines 3-21. In an analogous art, Zarom disclosed a system for

translating between data transmitted according to wireless protocols and data transmitted

according to internet protocols. Zarom's invention lends itself well to Hawkins's invention as

Hawkins's invention must accomplish this same task in order to function in the wireless domain.

32.   Concerning claim 21, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system could transform

data into WML format. However, Zarom taught a data translation system that utilizes WML

format. Since the inventions could readily be used together as noted above, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the

system provided by Hawkins by adding the ability to utilize WML format as provided by Zarom.

This would make sense since Zarom's invention would be a good way for Hawkins's invention

to convert data between protocols.

33.   Thereby, the combination of Hawkins and Zarom discloses:

- <Claim 21>

     The method of claim 2 wherein the data transforming program transforms the data into

     WML format (Zarom, column 5, lines 51-64).

Since the combination of Hawkins and Zarom discloses all of the above limitations, claim 21 is

rejected.

34.   Claims 24-30, 32, 33, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Hawkins, as applied above, in view of Sampson et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,339,423),

hereinafter referred to as Sampson, and in view of Davis et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,615,233),

hereinafter referred to as Davis.

35.   Hawkins disclosed a query-based system of wireless communications allowing users to

access information on the Internet. His system uses various protocols in order to communicate

between devices. See column 16, lines 3-21. In an analogous art, Sampson disclosed a system

for accessing information that is governed by an access control system. Sampson's invention

lends itself well to Hawkins's invention as it would be beneficial for Hawkins's invention to

maintain control over access to the requested information. Also in an analogous art, Davis

disclosed a system for transmitting a set of documents from a server computer to a client

computer automatically. Davis's invention lends itself well to Hawkins's invention as it would

be beneficial for Hawkins's invention to automatically transfer the requested information at times.

36.   Concerning claim 24, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system could utilize cookies to control access. However, Sampson taught an access control system that utilizes cookies. Since the inventions encompass the same field of endeavor, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system provided by Hawkins by adding the ability to utilize cookies as provided by Sampson. This would make sense since Sampson's invention would be a good way for Hawkins's invention to ensure controlled access of information.

37.   Also, Hawkins did not explicitly state that his system would reinitiate an information request after some wait time. However, Davis taught an information transfer system with a wait time before a second request. Since the inventions encompass the same field of endeavor, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system provided by Hawkins by adding the wait time between requests as provided by Davis. This would make sense since the wait time would be a good way for Hawkins's invention to automatically and repetitively transmit selective documents to the user, thus creating easier access to requested information.

38.   Thereby, the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis discloses:

- <Claim 24>

  A method for a client device to retrieve data from a web page comprising the steps of:

  uploading from the client device a script profile to a first server manager (Hawkins,

  column 13, lines 47-50); said first server manager responding to said client device with a

profile cookie denoting the request (Sampson, column 7, lines 60-63); sending a request

from said client to a second server manager to obtain data from a particular web page

located at a designated URL (Sampson, column 9, lines 7-15); said second server

manager responding to said request by instructing said client to reinitiate said request

after a specified time period (Davis, abstract and column 4, lines 32-37) and to use a

reference to a page cookie sent by said second server manager to said client (Sampson,

column 8, lines 12-17); reinitiating said request by said client after said time period with

said page cookie to said second server manager (Sampson, column 8, lines 18-28);

acknowledging said reinitiated request by said second server manager and advising said

client that it has obtained and is in possession of said web page (Sampson, column 8,

lines 29-44); sending a message by said client to said first server manager requesting it to

process said web page using said profile cookie (Sampson, column 8, lines 45-48); said

first server manager contacting said second server manager with a request referencing

said profile cookie to retrieve said web page (Sampson, column 8, lines 48-51); said

second server manager sending said retrieved page to said first server manager and said

first sever manager sending said web page to said client (Sampson, column 8, lines 52-

59).

- <Claim 25>

The method according to claim 24 wherein said request by said client to said second

server manager is to download the page from the designated website and to store it at said

second server manager (Sampson, column 9, lines 7-15).

- <Claim 26>

  The method according to claim 24 wherein said time period is 5,000 milliseconds (Davis, abstract and column 4, lines 32-37). (In this case the definition of a specific number of seconds is not a patentable distinction over the limitations of claim 24.)

- <Claim 27>

  The method according to claim 24 comprising the additional step of providing said first server manager with information as to where it may retrieve said web page (Hawkins, column 13, lines 47-53).

- <Claim 28>

  The method according to claim 24 comprising the additional step of displaying the contents of said page after receipt by said client (Hawkins, column 15, lines 7-21).

- <Claim 29>

  The method according to claim 28 wherein displaying said page is a static display (Hawkins, column 6, lines 9-14).

- <Claim 30>

  The method according to claim 28 wherein said display is a scrolling display (Hawkins, column 14, lines 49-53).

- <Claim 32>

  The method according to claim 24 wherein said first server manager is a script manager (Hawkins, column 13, lines 44-58).

- \<Claim 33\>

  The method according to claim 24 wherein said second server manager is an HTTP

  manager (Sampson, column 6, lines 58-64).

- \<Claim 35\>

  The method according to claim 24 comprising the additional step of said client requesting

  a POP manager to retrieve email messages from a POP server (Hawkins, column 261,

  lines 31-36).

Since the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis discloses all of the above limitations,

claims 24-30, 32, 33, and 35 are rejected.

39.   Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination

of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis, as applied above, in view of Official Notice.

40.   The combination discloses:

- \<Claim 36\>

  The method according to claim 24 comprising the additional step of said client requesting

  an SQL manager to query an SQL database to retrieve specific data (Official Notice, see

  Microsoft Computer Dictionary cited on PTO-892). (It is well known in the art since

  SQL is the de facto standard for database products.)

Since the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, Davis, and Official Notice discloses all of the

above limitations, claim 36 is rejected.

41.   Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination

of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis, as applied above, in view of Stephens. Motivation to combine

the teachings of Stephens with the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis follows the

same reasoning as the combination of Hawkins and Stephens above.

42.   Thereby, the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, Davis, and Stephens discloses:

● <Claim 31>

    The method according to claim 28 wherein said display is synthesized speech (Stephens,

    column 7, lines 26-31).

Since the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, Davis, and Stephens discloses all of the above

limitations, claim 31 is rejected.

43.   Claims 34 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the

combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis, as applied above, in view of Dasan (U.S. Patent

Number 5,761,662).

44.   The combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis disclosed a query-based system of

wireless communications allowing users controlled access of information on the Internet. In an

analogous art, Dasan disclosed a similar system for retrieving information based on a user-

defined profile. Just as the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis, Dasan's invention

uses HTTP exchanges between a server and client and CGI scripts to access information from a

database such as the Internet. See column 2, lines 3-20.

45.   Concerning claim 37, the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis did not

explicitly state that the system could retrieve information from a newsgroup. However, Dasan

taught a system that retrieves information from a newsgroup. Since the inventions encompass the same field of endeavor, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, and Davis by adding the ability to retrieve information from a newsgroup as provided by Dasan. This would make sense since Dasan's invention would allow for easier access to information that users would be interested in requesting.

46.   Thereby, the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, Davis, and Dasan discloses:

- <Claim 34>

  The method according to claim 24 comprising the additional step of requesting a periodic manager to retrieve information from said web page at specified time intervals (Davis, abstract, or Dasan, column 6, lines 4-9).

- <Claim 37>

  The method according to claim 24 comprising the additional step of said client requesting an NNTP manager to retrieve messages from a newsgroup server (Dasan, column 3, lines 30-40).

Since the combination of Hawkins, Sampson, Davis, and Dasan discloses all of the above limitations, claims 34 and 37 are rejected.

Conclusion

47.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Lincke et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,590,588) disclosed wireless radio-frequency communications using a handheld computer.

- Rangarajan et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,510,439) disclosed a method for the update and retrieval of documents in a WWW server.

- Thakker (U.S. Patent Number 6,487,602) disclosed a system for accessing the internet in an internet protocol-based cellular network.

- Miller et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,707) disclosed a wireless multimedia messaging communications system.

- Sugiarto et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,278,449) disclosed a system for designating and retrieving information over the internet.

- Mano et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,978,807) disclosed a method of automatically downloading and storing internet web pages.

- Reber et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,940,595) disclosed an electronic network navigation device for linking to an electronic address.

48.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Victor Lesniewski whose telephone number is 703-308-6165. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on 703-308-6662. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Victor Lesniewski
Patent Examiner
Group Art Unit 2155

HOSAIN ALAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER